

la the Kaphaja type they a™ coloured
 blm* like Ausi flowers
 and are marked by an iu-hiMg sensation.
 In the S^nnipatika
 type they are marked by all the
 aforementioned specific
 symptoms

CHAPIEK CLXXIV.

Now, hear me, O S.nh'ut;i, discourse
 on the Niildnanl
 of Mudhagarbha. Carry in a or lifting of
 inordinately heavy
 loads, hurt (to the womb or uferus),
 and excessively hot,
 or irritating food or drink are t!i^
 htctors which tend
 to bring about an ab -rtion of
 pregnancy, which is ushered
 in by such symptoms as show of blood
 and an aching pain
 in the uterus. The faetus continues in a
 liquid state (undiffer-
 entiated limbs) up to the fourth month of
 gestation, while it
 is aborted in a solidified (lit, with
 developed limbs) state in
 the fifth or sixth month of gestation.
 Hence, an abortion of
 "pregnancy taking place after the fifth
 month of gestation is
 vailed miscarriage. As a fully ripe fruit
 may be felled down
 from a tree by shaking it, so a hurt to the
 womb, fever, and
 irregular eating may bring on
 miscarriage of pregnancy in
 a woman. The enraged VMyu, by lying
 stuffed in the mater-
 nal passage, produces suppression of
 urine and an aching
 "pain iu the uterus and vagina, and
 obstructs the child in its
 passage out of the channel of parturition.
 Such an obstruction

of the fetus is called Mudha-garbham (difficult parturition or false presentation). Cases of false presentation (Mudhagarbha) although admitting of being grouped under a large number of heads,* are usually classified into four or eight forms, according as the child lies obstructed at the head of the maternal passage on account of its head proving too large